

## PRESIDENT WILSON READS NEW TRUST PROGRAM TO CONGRESS

Plan for Dealing With "Big Business" Outlined—Private Monopoly Indefensible and Intolerable—Conscientious Business Men Should Not Be Satisfied With Methods Depreciated by Public Opinion—New Peace Articles.

## PERSONAL APPEAL FOR FRIENDLINESS

Antagonism Between Business and Government Over—Prohibition of Interlocking Directorates—Additional Power for Interstate Commerce Commission—Sherman Law Supplement—Creation of New Business Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Wilson left the White House at 12:10 o'clock to deliver his message on trust legislation to a joint session of congress. Both the house and senate met at noon and recessed while the president, two by two, filed over to the hall of the house for the president's address about 12:30 o'clock.

House galleries were packed. Mrs. Wilson and others of the president's family occupied places while the diplomatic corps was well represented and the floor was crowded with various government officials. A joint committee met the president in Speaker Clark's office to conduct him to the rostrum.

The president arrived at the capitol at 12:25 o'clock. Both houses were assembled and waiting for his appearance.

The president was ushered into the crowded chamber at 12:29 o'clock while the audience rose and gave him prolonged applause and cheers. The president took his place at the desk and began reading promptly at 12:30 o'clock. His auditors gave rapt attention.

### Colorful Dramatic Scene.

The scene was a colorful one and no less dramatic than on any of the previous occasions when the president, setting aside precedent that prevailed since George Washington's time, came to the halls of congress to address the national legislative body in person. The high backed galleries presented a wave of color. On the floor the legislators in sombre conventional garb, packed the hall to its utmost corners. Secretaries Garrison, Daniels and Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson had seats on the floor, and the other officials were clustered about the speaker's desk. Hundreds of people straining for a glimpse of the president and unable to obtain admission, packed the halls of the capitol.

The round of applause that began when the president entered was only stiller by Mr. Wilson's evident desire to proceed with his reading, and as he began in a clear voice which carried throughout the chamber, one might almost have heard a pin drop.

As the president read his message of "Business Peace and Industrial Freedom" as the administration supporters called it, he was frequently interrupted with long applause, and at times, demonstrations approaching cheering. His reference to interlocking directorates was received with out demonstration but when he referred to the proposal to amend the Interstate Commerce commission to regulate the financial operations of the railroads, a burst of applause halted the reading and the president had to wait for it to subside. His declarations that the laws "should tear nothing up by the roots," and that no sweeping or novel change is necessary, were received with attentive silence.

Republican Leader James R. Mann led the applause that greeted the declaration for giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate railroad finances. Another round of applause greeted the statement as to the railroad control with its declaration "that the business of production must be separated from the business of transportation."

The declaration for an interstate trade commission was received in silence, and applause greeted the statement that "penalties and punishment should fall not on business itself but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to those things which public policy and sound business practice condemn."

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the president's address at 12:51 o'clock.

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Wilson personally laid before a joint session of congress today the fundamental principles of the Democratic administration program for dealing with trusts and "big business." The president presented the case, he said, "as it lies in the thought of the country," reiterating that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and declaring that conscientious business men throughout the nation would not be satisfied until practices now deprecated by public opinion as restraints of trade and commerce were corrected.

"We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace," said the president. "The peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity." Besides suggesting the scope of legislation the president made a personal appeal for an atmosphere of friendliness and co-operation in congress while handling the problem.

"The antagonism," he said, "between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other halfway in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law."

The chief points which the president singled out as a basis for legislation were:

1.—Effectual prohibition of the interlocking of directorates of great corporations—banks, railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies.

2.—A law to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to superintend and to regulate the financial operations by which railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development and improved transportation facilities. The president made it clear that "the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected" in this regard.

3.—Definition of the many hurtful restraints of trade by explicit legislation supplementary to the Sherman law.

4.—The creation of a commission to aid the courts and to act as a clearing house of information in helping business to conform with the law.

5.—Provision of penalties and punishments to fall on individuals responsible for unlawful business practices.

6.—Prohibition of holding companies and a suggestion that the voting power of individuals holding shares in numerous corporations might be restrained.

7.—Giving to private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proven in government suits and providing that statute of limitations should run only from the date of conclusion of the government's action.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In my report 'On the State of the Union' which I had the privilege of reading to you on the second of December last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question—not only because the inquiry legislation which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily, after the much debated act was passed; in respect to the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained, it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if, by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out on with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

Legislative Atmosphere Clears.

Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is a matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of organization, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion, it springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their action to it.

Business Attitude Changes.

"The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual every-day transactions have, year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country in modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well, and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their presence and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

"What we are purposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to

what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the law.

Ready to Square Things.

The government and business men are ready to meet each other halfway in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

"When serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts readjusted, which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately, no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses. On the contrary, we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

Private Monopoly Indefensible.

"We are all agreed that 'private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable' and our program is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative but not a radical or unacceptable program and these are its aims, the changes which opinion decries, the changes which business wants.

"It awaits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectively prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy the same persons, trade with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed of course, in which to effect these changes of organizations, without inconvenience or confusion.

"Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent, industrial management working in its own behalf. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative and blood into the management of our business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and origination to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

Repeal of Former Injustices.

"In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer on the interstate commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards, and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the separation of business of transportation from the business of production.

"The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item, forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

More Than Legal Process Needed.

"And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in the matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire that the business conscience and honor of the law be made effective.

"Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes, are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be them-

## Huge Exposition Palaces Fast Nearing Completion In San Francisco.



Copyright, 1913, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

VIEW from one of the transverse arcades of the Palace of Education at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, looking toward the United States Presidio military reservation. The Presidio adjoins the Exposition grounds and offers wonderful opportunities for the great international drill contests that will be held by the troops of all nations in 1915. In the center of the photograph are shown some of the rare trees which will be set out upon the Exposition grounds and courts.

gible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

"The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it solution by ordinary legal process, empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the government made itself responsible.

"It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust, remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing Industries.

"Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their solution by ordinary legal process may often times involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on its breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts but also by independent suggestion, if necessary.

"Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and dislodge its legitimate course as little as possible, we sought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall on the business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or on the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall on them, not on the business organization of which they made illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. The business men of the country would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

Enterprises Interlocked.

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## HUSBAND TELLS OF HIS CRIME

Murders Wife to Be Free to  
Marry His 15-Year-Old  
Stepdaughter

### EXTRAORDINARY PACT

Man and Girl Scheme for  
Hours to Make Woman's  
Death Appear Natural

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 20.—New light from the part alleged to be played by 15-year-old Julia Flake in the killing of her mother was thrown on the case today by relatives of the girl who charged Robert Higgins, her stepfather, with a grave offense against the girl.

According to these relatives, the girl was driven frantic by the lapse of time which brought no solution to her crushing problem and pointed inevitably to the day when the public must of necessity know of her plight. Higgins, likewise was desperate, for his wife, too, was approaching her end. In his confessions and his tributes to them, Julia and Higgins admitted the intimacy of their relations since last May.

To the desperation of her situation the relatives attribute the callous appeal for the murder of her mother which appears in two letters said to have been written by the girl.

Prosecution of the girl for participation in the conspiracy which, if charged, resulted in the murder of her mother by Robert Higgins, her stepfather, will not be pushed too harshly because of her youth, State Attorney John M. Wilson of Mercer county, said today.

"As for Higgins—it is different," he added.

The alleged conspiracy terminating in the murder of Mrs. Higgins, January 5, the arrests of Higgins and his stepdaughter on their confessions disclosing the infatuation of the two, form almost the only topic of conversation in Mercer and neighboring counties, where Higgins and his family were well known.

The attitude of the girl toward her mother, as shown in letters which she wrote, is beyond the comprehension of the county officials. C. W. Ernst of Galesburg, brother of Mrs. Higgins, and on bad terms with her, was offered pay to kill Mrs. Higgins. This was in a letter written by the girl last November from North Henderson, home of the Higginses.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 20.—Robert Higgins confessed yesterday that he murdered his wife at New Henderson, Ill., January 5, so he would be free to marry his stepdaughter, Julia Flake, 15 years old.

He was arrested after the girl told States Attorney John M. Wilson of Mercer county of her infatuation for Higgins and that she implored him to dispose of her mother, who, she said, was the only obstacle between her and happiness.

Extraordinary Pact Made.

The prosecutor hesitated to believe the girl's story of the extraordinary pact she entered into with her stepfather. But she told how they had schemed for hours devising a plan

which would make Mrs. Higgins death appear accidental.

She said she was in the next room when Higgins fired the shotgun which brought instant death to her mother. She told how Higgins raved and struggled with neighbors for possession of the gun, saying that he would end his own life. Then, when the excitement subsided somewhat, she said they expected that Higgins had been cleaning the gun and it had been accidentally discharged.

Their story was so convincing that the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. No one of the 300 residents of the village suspected anything regarding Mrs. Higgins' death and they comforted the widow and his apparently grief-stricken stepdaughter.

Uncle Shows Letters.

Then C. W. Ernst, a maternal uncle of the girl, took two letters written by Julia Flake—one to himself and one to his daughter to States Attorney Wilson. In these letters the girl offered part of a legacy she is to receive when she becomes of age provided they would help her kill her mother. Mr. Wilson thought the letters were written in a fit of anger, but he investigated. Saturday he called on States Attorney A. J. Bouletle of Knox county, and Sunday they went to see Julia, who was at the home of a near uncle, A. J. Ernst at Hermon. They were astounded by her story.

Higgins, who is 26 years old, and several years the junior of the woman he killed, was found today at New Henderson. He was questioned for several hours and made many contradictions. En route to the jail at Alton in an automobile he broke down. "I can't stand it any longer," he moaned. "I'll tell everything."

Husband Signs Confession.

The journey was interrupted at Alton where Higgins was taken into a bank office and signed a typewritten confession.

He gave what he said were all the details of the murder plot and asserted his infatuation for his stepdaughter was the cause of it all. He said that Mrs. Higgins became suspicious of his relations with her daughter and they planned to get rid of her.

Higgins' condition was such when the county seat was reached that his hastily provided attorneys waived preliminary examination.

The girl, who is at the home of an aunt here, became hysterical on learning of Higgins' confession.

In the letter written to Miss Ernst, Julia made her first proposal to bargain for the murder of her mother. This letter follows:

"Dear Honey: I wonder if your father would entertain any notion of killing mother. If he does, I wish that he would hurry up and do it, as I am getting awful tired. I wish he would try to come over here to Wadsworth, a couple of days next week. Of course, he would have to do it when father and I are away. He could go to the house when father is shucking corn and I am in school. Tell him to come and see me at recess."

The letter she wrote to her uncle was similar.

### FIGHT BREAKS

### UP CONFERENCE

### Kentucky Representative and

### Washington Attorney Ex-

### change Blows at Meeting.

### MAN KNOCKED DOWN

### Lie Passes Between Belliger-

### ents Over Salaries Lobby

### and Sensational Scene

### Follows.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A fist fight between Representative Johnson of Kentucky and John R. Shields, a Washington attorney, broke up a meeting today of the house committee on District of Columbia. After the two men had clashed and several blows were struck, Representative Johnson broke away, shouting:

"Get me my pistol, I'll kill him!"

Mr. Shields was knocked down before clerks and spectators could quiet the combatants. Clerk tried to hold the Kentuckian, but he broke away and dashed off for his private room, shouting for his revolver.

A dozen persons were present when Johnson ran away but the office was soon emptied. When Johnson returned only clerks remained. The Kentuckian berated them for their interference and the incident closed.

The clash followed a hearing on a bill to increase the salaries of policemen, whom Shields represented.

Representative Johnson declared "he heard that Mr. Shields had collected a large lobbyist's fee," and he voted the proposed increase might be "voting somebody a \$4,000 or \$5,000 lobbyist fee."

"Shields demanded an opportunity to reply to false statements," and at that Johnson struck the lawyer.

### JAMES L. FIELDER

### INSTALLED IN OFFICE

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 20.—James L. Fielder was today inaugurated governor of New Jersey with the usual simple ceremony.

Mr. Fielder was acting governor after Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States and retired from the place last fall to become a candidate for the full term beginning today.

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## CREW LOCK UP SHIP'S CAPTAIN

Order Mate to Navigate and  
Bring Vessel Into San  
Francisco Harbor

### SKIPPER INTOXICATED

### Broken Bronze Steering Gear

### Repaired With Barrel Stave

### By Drunken Master

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20.—A seaman's log, describing the condition and conduct of the skipper, was introduced at a hearing today before the British consul to determine the facts in the trouble aboard the British four-masted ship Philadelphia, which put in here last night with her captain, Henry Lawrence, confined in his cabin, and the mate, S. N. Capon, in charge of the vessel. The crew accused Captain Lawrence of having endangered their lives by inefficient seamanship while intoxicated; the captain accuses the crew of mutiny.

"December 26—Southeast gale and heavy seas off Columbia river bar," reads the log of H. Cameron, a member of the crew. "Captain intoxicated and shouting unintelligible orders to Mr. Capon.

"Looks as though we are in for a tough time of it."

Two days later the Philadelphia, which was bound from Portland to Queenstown, Ireland, with a cargo of grain, was laboring in a huge sea. The log reads:

"December 28—We asked Mr. Capon if he would try to persuade the captain to shorten sail, as the vessel was laboring under the heavy gale. 'I can't do anything with him when he is in this condition,' said Mr. Capon. 'You boys ask him yourself!'

"Captain threatened to kill any one who attempts to come to his cabin. Swears and curses at us from the poop deck and calls Mr. Capon a pig."

Barrel Stave for Steering Gear.

The following day there was an accident to the steering gear. Captain Lawrence is said to have fitted up a barrel stave to take the place of the broken bronze screw gear and to have announced that that would have to suffice for the trip around the horn.

That afternoon the sailors are alleged to have seized Captain Lawrence and locked him in his cabin. Mate Capon was ordered to navigate.

For three weeks then while the ship tacked and jibbed down the coast, the crew are said to have maintained charge. They moved their quarters from the forecabin to the captain's cuddy where they sat at table. They slept under the poop, a part of the ship sacred to officers.

Captain Lawrence said he would have the broken steering gear mended here and that he desired to ship a new crew.

## BIG STRIKE HAS A SHORT RUN

Sixteen-Hour Tie-up on Dela-  
ware & Hudson Railway  
Brought to Close.

### MEDIATION BOARD ACTS

### Paralyzed Traffic Returns to

### Normal Conditions—Dis-

### charged Employees Rein-

### stated.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Operations on the Delaware & Hudson railway had reached practically normal proportions today and the system presented a decided contrast to its paralyzed condition during the 16-hour strike of yesterday. The strike came to an end last night when officials of the company at the suggestion of G. W. Hanger of the federal board of mediation and conciliation acceded to the demand of the employees.

By the terms of the agreement two employees who had been discharged for alleged violation of the company rules were restored to their former positions.

### MOON DAYS FOUND GUILTY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20.—Don A. Moon Day of Topeka, Kan., and Mrs. L. D. W. Moon Day, his wife, were found guilty in the federal court in Kansas City, Kan., today, of using the mails to defraud in the sale of lands in the Upper Precious valley of New Mexico.

### GRADING FEDERAL GROUNDS.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20.—A contract was let today for the grading of the Federal league grounds here and work will start in a few days.

### NOTRE DAME-YALE DATE.

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 20.—Notre Dame university's football team will play the Yale eleven at New Haven on October 17. The Notre Dame officials announced late today that the agreement for the game had been signed by both institutions.

### MACVANE BURIED IN ROME.

Rome, Italy, Jan. 20.—Professor Silas Marcus Macvane of Boston and Harvard university, who died this week, was buried here today, the members of the family having decided not to send the body to America.